THURSDAY, :: .::::::: OCT. 24, 1861.

Tod's Majority. We copy a table of majorities for Governor in all the counties of the State, from the Journal are not official. It will be seen that Gov. Ton goes in with the aweeping majority of 55,000, and that Cuyahoga leads the Union column.

The National Loan. ation is called to the Advertisement the National Loan in to-day's paper. All things considered, this is decidedly the safest and most profitable investment that can just now be made of surples cash. In other counties throughout the State where books have been opened for the purpose, liberal subscriptions have been made. We hope to hear of a large subscription in our own county.

RIOT AT WINESBURG .- Last Saturday was the day set apart for a meeting at Weinsburg in county to aid the recruiting service. Capt. with a part of his men was in attendmee. A citizen's military Company also paraded there on that occasion, Everything passed off well enough—at least without any fighting-until Capt. France, with his men, was bout to leave, when an attack was made upon one of his men, who had given offense to some of the citizen soldiery. The fight soon became general, assuming the magnitude of a serious riot. A number of the combatants of both parties were pretty seriously wounded.

As the matter is to undergo a legal investigation we refrain from saying anything calcula-ted prejudice the public mind either way.

MORE MEN WANTED .- Capt. FRENCH is meet ing with tolerable good success in filling up his Company. Thus far it is made up of what might almost be termed, "picked men." He expects to complete it of the same kind. To young men desiring to serve their country, no opportunity will ever be offered them of getting into a good company than is presented . Capt. TANNYHILL, we understand also lacks a few men. This is also a good Compamy, and we hope to see it filled in a few days.

We hope that young men belonging to Holmes county intending to enlist in the service will do so in companies belonging to their own county, for if they enlist elsewhere, the county to which the company belongs gets all the honor. We are estisfied that our county has already furnished to adjoining counties more than suffi-sient men to have made a full company, had they enlisted here, and then we should have had the credit for it. As it is we get none, and we are even blamed by those who do not know the facts, for not turning out more men.

We hope all the rogues that owe us and intend leaving the county without paying up, will send us word where they are going to before they leave. We want the information in order to give them a proper introduction through the paper in their new homes.
N. P. Norton, M. Buckmarter, and A

BUCHANAN; have recently left this county, all of them in debt to the printer. Whenever we find out there whereabouts we intend giving them another notice so that honest men there may be on the look out for them. A man who will chest the printer will steal sheep if he has the chance, and such a man ought to be known. Hereafter we shall advertise all who go off with out paying up before they go, and whenever that where they have located we shall adve ties them again in order to post their new peig

SENATOR ELECT .- Mr. Mr. zs. the Union or didate for Senator, beats Mr. Annon, the dem cratic candidate, about 450, in this Senator. District. Mr. M. has has some experience as Legislator, is a very clever fellow, and we not doubt will make a very popular and efficie

triet. Of course this was to be expected by all reasonable men. Fourteen to fifteen hundred majority was rather more than we could expect

to overcome, though it was right enough to try. We hope the Judge will now let politics and making political speeches alone, for really he cuts the poorest caper at either, of any man we ever mw try it. With a very few exceptions we have heard little complaint of him as a Judge. He has been hard on the liquor sellers; but in that all good men will sustain him.

The omission to re-inforce Gen. STONE has cost the life of Col. BAKER, than whom no more brave or talented man lived. With 40,-000 men under BANKS, 200,000 under McCLEL-LAN, and a superior force threatening STONE, the inquiry, why was not the latter re-inforced by one of the former, may well be made. It will be made. Some call the failure to re-inforce a blunder. Nay it is a crime, for which the guilty should suffer.

There has, as will be seen by the news published elsewhere in to-day's paper, been some more fighting in Missouri, in which the loyal troops were successful. This being in General Farmour's division, will probably settle the question of his removal. A victory by his forces will hardly be pardoned by his enemies at Washington.

Mamiton Gazery.—We are in receipt of the first No., of a paper just commenced, in Massilon, by R. W. HAWKINS & Bro., bearing the above title. It is neatly printed and its editorial columns give evidence of considerable talent in that line. Success to it.

Connector Co .- Top had a majority of 14 .-The whole Democratic ticket was elected, except the Union candidates for Representative and Recorder. Annu J. WILKEN was elected to the Legislature by a majority of 3, and STANrone beat his Hunker competitor 14 votes for Recorder. FELLOWS had only a majority of 11. The Age truly remarks, that the Union men did well in Coshocton.

Twelve steel rifled cannon have been ed for Ohio batteries, making eighty-four rified cannon being manufactured for Ohio.— With the regiments now from camps, Ohio has thirty-six regiments of infantry in service in

A number of gentlemen are in Washagton from different parts of the country, seeking contracts to furnish the Governmen with horses and mules. An official notice has been given that no more are wanted, as the es are all full, and the Government has already on hand some eight or ten thousand head more than are needed at present.

If is estimated that the rebels have sequestered property of Union in Virginia to the amount of over thirty millions of dollars. There is several million doltars worth of property in Washington belonging to notorious rebels which should reselve attention at the hands of our movernment.

Hours of Rething and Rising.—The troops at Washington are required to be in bed by 8½ of clock, and to rise at 6, so that ample time is furnished for rest after a day's exhausing drilling. No drilling, except an evening dress parade, on the Sabbath.

There is no use in attempting to dis guise the fact that the conduct of the war.

The Fremont Trouble. eral Farmost is really to be removed. The the President by the friends of Mr. BLAIR. It is reported that he has involved the Government in unnecessary expenditures to the amount of nearly ten millions of dollars; that he gave to his California friends contracts for fabulou amounts without requiring any security whatever; that he denied Government officers interviews with him unless it particularly suited him; that he assumed supreme powers which were not delegated to him; that he did not obey the instructions of the Government unless they met his views. The friends of Gen. FREMONT. however. say, in unmistakable language, that he has been unfairly dealt with; that he has been villainously persecuted because some members of the Cabinet are jealous of his popularity; and that when an investigation takes place he will make things manifest, and show rank in the service. HATTIAN EMIGRATION.—The Haytian Emigra

tion is taking off the colored people of the United States and Canada by hundreds to the Island of San Domingo, where they intend, by cultivating cotton by free labor, to strike an effective blow at the emancipation of their un-fortunate fellow-men now in bondage. The New York Tribune of the 19th says 400 able bodiod, and intelligent colored Americans sailed that day from New York for Hayti, and 500 which will depart in November.

FOREIGN CAPITAL OFFERED .- The New York certain foreign capitalists have offered Mr. CHASE, the Secretary of the Treasury, to take a hundred million loan of the United States government, at six and a half per cent. interest. civillians. Then comes the draining It would seem that the fulminations of the Lon- the whole country to surround Washing don Times have not succeeded in frightening ton with a great army, which is simply anybody, for our credit is as good as it ever was kept "in position," and viewed and review

The Overland Telegraph line to the Paific has just been completed to Great Salt Lake BRIGHAM Young sent the first dispatch over it. It was dirested to Hon. J. H. WADE, President of the Company, and congratulates that gentleman on the rapid and successful prosecution of a work so benificial. BRIGHAM is firm for the Constitution.

BRECKENRIDGE, at the last accounts, was at Prestonburg, the capilol of Floyd county, Ky, with ten thousand men under him

The rebels have sent SLIDELL and Ma on to France and England, authorized to negotiate treaties of extraordinary commercial advantages, with these powers, or even to place the Southern Conferacy, for a limited time, under their protection.

The troops in Western Virginia will be aid as soon as the half million Treasury Notes have been sent to Wheeling for them.

The Government is making arrange nents for erecting permanent barracks no Washington for 60,000 troops. Subscriptions to the National Loan

Columbus, Ohio, amount to a little over \$50,000. The Secretary of War has authorized the uilding of a military telegraph along the Indiana border, as asked for by Gov. Monroy. It

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Allen			-	
Ashland (report	ed) .		-	
Ashtabula			3042	
Athens			1763	
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Belmont (reports	ed)		-	
Brown (reported	1)		-	
Butler			-	
Carroll			1551	
Champaign			703	
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Harka	1303	
Clermont (reported)		160
Winter	1223	100
Clinton	2201702700	400
Columbiana	1196	-
Coshocton	14	
Crawford		249
Coyahoga	4144	-
Darke	_	249
Defiance		258
Delaware	1224	
Erie	1418	
Fairfield	*****	982
Paratta	627	304
Fayette	10000	
Franklin	686	
Fulton	1094	-
Gallia	1065	-
Genuga	1912	-
Greene	1628	
Guernsey	294	
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Ottawa	257	-
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Tod's Majority Hours of Retiring and Rising.—The troo

Stark....Summit.....Trumble

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR

on the part of the Government, has not thus far met the expectations of the people. They have poured out money and before witnessed so sublime an uprising of a great people. What has been the response of the Government? United States property to an immense amount destroyed or left at Norfolk for the use of the rebels. and that place of vast importance in our naval and military operations they are permitted to quietly possess. Opposite Fort pickens Bragg is permitted to build his batteries and strengthen his position, the only exploit on the part of our troops to relieve the dullness of eight months' inactivity being the burning of a floating dock which had been constructed at an immense cost, and must again be replaced if the a cleoner record than any other officer of his United States Government ever establishes its authority agian over the place. Then follows the disastrous Big Bettel blunder. which was passed over almost without notice or rebuke. Also a railroad train filled with soldiers is run out "according to order," and dumped into a masked battery of the rebels. Gen Patterson, after a display of extravagance, disobedience to orders, imbecility or disloyalty unparalleled, is "honorably discharged." The Bull Run adventure, which was to be the "grand advance movement" of the, "Grand Army," are already engaged to form the next colony, ends in a panic and rout as disastrous as it was disgraceful; and it so ends because at the same time that the posts and strength of the enemy had never been pro Post says it learns from good authority that perly ascertained by the officers, they led against them forces half-demoralized imperfect decipline, and incumbered by the unwarrantable presence of a throng of abroad, and the money holders of London ed day after day by Gen. M'Clellan, while would be glad to see the Secretary accept their the telegraph sends out the joyful tidings, "Washington is safe." Another movement of "the Grand Army of Occupation" is made, General M'Clellan marches forth in grand array to attack the enemy and disledge him from his advance postion; he, after losing several of his men in consequence of his troops firing on each other, surrounds and takes-a deserted camp. The great mercy and forbearance of the Government are all the while shown in the retaining of rebel clerks in the Departments, in the enlargement of rebel prisoners, and in the scrupulous arrest and turning back of the freedom loving-slave. We shall not attempt to make this catalogue complete; but there are other items relating to the conduct of the war in the West equally reprehensible. We will not speak of the impolicy of draining the West to swell the Grand army of Occupation around Washington, thus not only leaving a long line of frontier utterly defenseless, but rendering a forward movement and even the defense of Missouri impossible .-We will attempt no defense of Fremont .-He may be incompetent, arrogant, and wasteful. Time and investigation must determine. But that he has been hunted down by a pack of politicians, is so patent that the public mind can not be blinded to We wish that the Administran tion could be entirely vindicated from the suspicion of complicity in the matter, or at least of the weakness of allowing itself to be made the tool of men who are as unprincipled as they are selfish. What can justify the Administration placing a mili-tary order for the removal of General Harney in the hands of Frank P. Blair, jr., an inferior officer, and leaving it discretionary cer when he saw fit? Gen. Harney may have committed a mistake-we think he did: but no man questioned his fealty. If a sort of espionage is thus to be established, and inferior officers are to be set as spies upon their commanders-carrying about in their pockets secret orders for the removal of such commanders when they-not the Government—judge proper, what is to prevent universal distrust? What can save from utter demoralization? Then, too, the indecent haste to forestall public sentiment in regard to Fremont-thus prejudicing not the interests of Fremont alone but in his person those of the nation also. The proper Department finds from the bills rendered by him that he has passed be-yond the "red tape" limits in the purchase of material necessary to equip the immense army that is spontaneously flocking to his standard, and also that he has paid a few dollars more than "the regulation price" in the purchase of pistols. Instead of quietly suspending the account till it was ascertained whether military necessity required the purcheses, and whether the prices paid had not been occasioned by the greatly-increased demand and the short supply in the market—instead of this, the whole matter is trumpeted forth by telegraph to the nation, and that, too, when the Government has military supervision of all the offices. The same is true of other minor matters tending to weaken confidence in the commanding General of

the West. What does all this mean? It can signify but one thing, and that is a determidation, on the part of some high in position and in favor with the Administration, to hunt Fremont down. He may be guilty and unworthy; but whether it be so or not, the verdict of all right minded men must be that he has not been fairly dealt by. He will probably he broken down. We see no help for it. He is everywhere crippled, and goes into the conflict with the consciousness that the wolf is on his track and uncertain at what moment the blow will be struck. How can a

man command an army or fight a battle under such circumstances ! Right or wrong, we see little hope in the case. If the object of the Government was simply to make a display of military power preparatory to acknowledging the pendeuce of the rebels, the case would be different. But if the rebellion is to be crushed and the Union restored it is high time to deal hard and rapid blows to our enemies, instead of wasting time in wretched squabbles among the triends of the Union. Already has the manner in which the crusade has been carried on against Fremont, been a real disaster to the country. We know nothing as to the merits of the case, pro or con. Fremont may be the ablest or weakest of generals, for aught we know, But to keep him in command, and yet seek by every means to blast his tion to manufacture public opinion preparatory to degrading him:— Western Christ- York Herald.

tian Advocate. The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut.— Pity it hadn't been his windpipe. THE FIGHT AT LEESBURGH.

Death of Colonel Baker. WASHINGTON, Oct, 21. The Herald's dispatch says the Govern-ment sent down the Potomac to-night two steam tugs for the purpose of bringing up a number of vessels loaded with Gouern-

stores. They intend to pass the rebel batteries in the night. The Navy Department to-day notified the War Department, and also a number of gentlemen who had vessels now below the batteries and are afraid to venture up, that after to-morrow they will be able to bring up all the vessels. How it is to be

done the Department does not state. A dispatch was received to-day from Gen. Rosecrans, dated Camp Tompkins, near Gauley Bridge, where he has been encamped some time. He reports every-thing quiet. The rebels, it appears, are falling back from their position, and from the best information which can be obtained of their movements, they are concentrating in very large force below to co operate with Gen. Johnston, who has separated from Beauregard.

The World's dispatch says:—Rumors have prevailed that Fairfax has been evacnated, and it is so announced in this evenings Star, but information from the advanced lines show it to be incorrect; on the contrary the indications are that the rehels are in large force in the rear of Fair-

Leesburg.
Gen. McClellan will move his head-quarters to-morrow to Bartlett's House, near Falls Church. It is a point whence easy of march for the Arkansas border.

extremes of our lines. The Cameron Rifles, Col. Detve, moved Turnpike, nearly ten miles west of Alexandria, and took possession of the place .-Our pickets had been stationed there for two days, and during the time had encoun- had expected to be. tered none of the rebels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. It is stated that Thompson Bros., Bank ers of New York, have made arrangements through their agents here to dispose of a large amount of Treasury Notes for the

morning with one portion of his command at Edward's Ferry and the other at Harrison's Island. Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers and part of Gen. Stone's command as early as nine o'clock in the morning and continued with out much effect until 5 o'clock p. m., when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared upon our right, which was commanded by Col. Baker. The Union forces engaged were about 1.800 and were attacked by a force supposed to be from 5,000 to 6,000. At this juncture Col. Baker fell at the head of his Brigade while gallantly cheering on his men to the conflict. Immediately before he fell, he dispatched Maj Young to Gen. Stone to apprise him at Leesburg of the condition of affairs, and Gen. Stone immediately proceeded in person towards the right to take command but in the confusion created by the fall of Col. Baker, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss. Gen. Stone reports that the left wing retired in good order. He will hold the approaches thereto. Strong reinforcements will be sent

forward to Gen. Stone during the night .-The remains of Col. Baker were removed to Poolesville and will be brought to this city on Wednesday.

BATTLE IN MISSOURI. REBELS WHIPPED.

PILOT KNOB, Oct. 22. The following dispatch was received here this morning and forwarded to Headquarters, St. Louis:

FIELD OF BATTLE FREDERICKTOWN, Oct. 22. In conjunction with Col. Plumme command we have routed the rebels of

Thompson and Lowe, estimated at 5,000. Their loss was heavy-curs small, and confined principally to the 1st Infantry and Cavalry. We captured four heavy guns. Lowe, the rebel leader, was killed Major Gavitt and Capt. Hyman, of the Indiana Cavalry were killed in a charge on a

battery. The command of Col. Plummer, referred to above, was, on Friday morning last, ordered forward by Gen. Grant from Cape Girardeau with instructions to move toward Fredericktown and cut off the retreat

of Thompson and Lowe's army.

This force consisted of Marsh's Eigh teenth Illinois regiment, a section of Taylor's Battery, and Stewart and Schiman's Company of Cavalry, all from Cairo, also a part of Plummer's Eleventh Missouri. a part of Ross' Twenty-First Illinois, and a section of Campbell's Battery, all from Cane Girardeau.

The force from this point was composed of the 38th Illinois, Col. Carlin, 33d Ill. Col. Hovey, 21st Illinois, Col. Alexander, 8th Wisconsin, Col. Murphy, 1st Indiana Cavalry, Col. Baker, Capt. Hawkins' In-dependent Missouri Cavalry, and 4 six pounders, and two 24 pounders cannon, under Maj. Schofield, of the 1st Miscouri Light Artillery.

The United States to Protict Mex-

The intelligence from our Minister to Mexico, received some days ago is said to have been highly important. The Mexican government, it appears, asked directly of our Government, through Mr. Corwin. for a loan of from five to ten millions .-Our Minister regarded it as very important just at this time that Mexico should have the money, as it would place her in a position to release her from her present embarrassments. The United States government authorities are not in a condition, even if they had the authority, to lend Mexico that amount of money. They have probably notified our Minister that three or four millions might possibly be had, to be applied as Mexico desires to of insult, and to wound thier feelings. apply it-to pay interest on the English bonds, and thus relieve her from that trouble. Our Government is determined to eign powers. Our Government, accordingly, some time ago addressed proper com-

Missouri Matters.

Our chief apprehension now is, that Fremont will not be able to catch Price and his runaway gaug, to administer merited chastisement. All accounts concur in stating that Price has undoubtedly taand his runaway gang, to administer merited chastisement. All accounts concur in stating that Price has undoubtedly taken the nearest possible route for Arkansas. His army has dwindled materially by desertions. His fighting force, when last heard from was not men the same than the last heard from, was not more than 16,- mass of so-called Union men to assume 000 to 18,000. There were many hangers-on and followers, but the above com orised his available force. The troops under him are said to be secretly disgusted at this retreat, and are becoming sadly demoralized and depressed. They are, moreover, badly supplied, and much suffering exists among them.

The inevitable and omnipresent Ben. port of volunteers, etc. ?

McCulloch is said to be expecting re-inforcements from Arkansas. These are exremely doubtful. We think there are no re-inforcements of any magnitude within

was in the power of Fremont to ultimately bring against him. He accordingly expected to take Lexington by his superior force, and make it his winter quarters.— This is the more probable from the fact that Lexington is in the centre of a country abundant in supplies, and not unfriendly to the secession movement. But, learning, as he did, soon after the Lexington surrender, that Fremont would soon coop fax and are reinforcing the rebel army at him up and cut off his retreat, he immed ately called in the 5000 troops sent to destroy the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. and with amazing haste took up his line

He was stimulated to this also by the evident disappointment he experienced in finding that there was no rising in the cenout to Annandale, on the Little River tre of the State to favor his arms and welcome his approach. There is no question as to this; for he expressed himself as not having been received and sustained as he

This hasty withdrawal is therefore complete defeat. Had he remained in Lexington he would have fallen into Fremont's bands, unquestionably, Rumors are current, about his moving forward to form a junction with McCulloch, and then attack Jefferson City! This is evidently all gammon. It is a canard invented, loubtless, to pacify his troops, till he can get into safe quarters. It seems that Price said that he had

oeen promised 60,000 soldiers; whereas he had but 20,000 and must retreat. He was said to have been much disappointed. From the movement of things in Frenont's hands at present, it appears that the people of Missouri are begining to breathe freely, and to consider themselves

Interesting from Richmond. Richmond papers of the 11th show a smart quarrel has sprung up between Wise and the proprietors of the Enquirer on the one hand, and Gen. Floyd no the other.

safe from disorder and persecution.

The officers of the Wise Legion who erved in the Western Virginia campaign so inglorionsly having published their disparaging opinions on the conduct of Floyd. he assailed Gen, writes in the following blustering strain to the publishers of the Enquirer, who, it will be seen, retort by eminding Floyd of his crimes and that he dodges a vindication in the "usual mode mong gentlemen."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KANAWHA, CAMP ON SEWELL Oct. 6, 1861. "In the Enquirer of October 1, you have

Defiance, purporting to be written by offi- vor of the Confederacy. ers in the 'Wise Legion' under my comutation to history, and winds up by demanding, the names of the officers who published the libels against their general, that they may be tried by the military tri-

of the army.

The proprietors thus respond: ENQUIRER OFFICE, Oct 10. "John. B Floyd Esq.
"Sin: Your letter of October 6 is before us.

Not recognizing any authority in yourself either individually or as commander of the army of Kanawha, to demand the names of our correspondents, we decline to comply with your request. "TYLER. WISE & ALLEGRE.

"We decline to furnish the names of or correspondents to Gen. Floyd because of his purpose to seek his vindication through a courtmartial instead of the usual mode among gentlemen. Whenever Gen. Floyd proposes a personal vindication, the names of our correspondents shall be fur-

"We shall dismiss this letter with the statment that the characters of our correspondents have never been stained by the
suspicion of crime, and the charge of falselation, has already in the field six regihood against them is much easier made than proved. They are gentlemen, the Three more regiments of infantry and one equal of Gen. Floyd in every respect, and of cavalry are in camp ready to march.what they have averred in their communi- Four other regiments are organized, and cations we believe to be true in letter and are being rapidly recruited, making in all,

EXPECTED DEATH OF WISE The Enquirer of the 11th gives the fol-

owing account of Gen. Wise's health: "We are extremely sorry to learn that last evening the health of Gen. Wise had his condition excited very great apprehen-

A NEGRO ESCORT -A number of the Bull Run prisoners, it is known were sent to New Orleans from Richmond.

Charleston papers announce that they were escorted to their prisons through the street of New Orleans by a company of negroes. This was done, for the purpose An escort of colored soldier may not be

regarded in the free States as so degrading as the rebels intended. The thing that stand by Mexico at all hazards, and pro-tect her against the encroachments of for-fact of the employment of negroes as soliers. People will be apt to ask why the National side may not permit loyal colmunications to England, France and Spain, ored men to strike in behalf of Union, if the character as a commander, is the worst possible policy, and whatever may be the ing the contemplated expedition against it? Men will naturally inquire what impromotive for such a proceedure, the friends of Fremont will attribute it to the disposi- as yet. When they do our Government with negro. If the slave of a rebel may will find time to act. So says the New York Herald.

With negro. If the slave of a rebel may be used to fight for secession, why may not the colored neighbor of a loyal man be allowed to fight for the Union? These allowed as yet. When they do our Government with negro. If the slave of a rebel may will find time to act. So says the New be used to fight for secession, why may

The Indifference of Kentucky

A correspondent of one of our dailies ada continue the part of lookers-on, instead of participation in, the struggle about commencing in this State ! --Why is it that they are not only unwilling to take to arms, but to contribute means as illustrated by the past, that neither port of volunteers, etc.?

The truth is that there is a passive loy

alty arising, not so much from fervent attachment to the Union, as from a conservative disposition, a love of the good old order of things, and a dread of the natural It is now rendered certain that in pro-ceeding to attack Lexington, Price was not They are willing to continue their fealty nformed of the immense force that it to the Union; they would fain see its dis memberment prevented. But, on the other hand, they apparently little relish the prospect of fighting for it themselves, particularly as they would have to oppose in battle citizens of their own State, and, in thousands of instances, even their own kindred. Hence they are glad and anxious to see Federal troops pour into their State, as each additional man of these reduces the necessity of engaging in the struggle themselves. I have not exaggerated in the above.

The truth of what I have written is felt. though not expressed, here and throughout the State, by every disinterested devotee to the cause of the Union. To be sure, the rule above set forth is not without exceptions. On the contrary, there are scattered throughout the State thou-

out exceptions. On the contrary, there are scattered throughout the State thousands, and, perhaps, tens of thousands, as ardent and self-sacrificing in their devotion to the Union as can be found any where in the free States. But the attitude of the mass of the so-called Union men certainty calls for such strictures as the above.

As evidence of this the sluggish progress of enlistments here in Louisville, the very focus of Kentucky Unionism, may be well cited. When nearly three weeks ago the uprising of the secessionists under Buckner placed Louisville in imminent danger, about twelve hundred, mostly young men, Home Guards, went on the Nashville road to check the expected advance of the rebels. They were sworn and served for ten days, at the expiration of which they all came back to the city—Upon their feturn there was a good deal to falk for several days about their re-indisting en masse for the war. But up to this time, of the twelve hundred, hardly a hundred, as I was informed last night by a recruiting officer, had thus far made good their word. Crowds of vigorous young men can be daily seen hanging idly about the street corners and bar rooms, but the recruiting offices remain empty.

The same remarks as above will apply in a great measure to the apathy of the poople of Western Virginia, who seem glad to have Indianians and Ohicans fight

pocple of Western Virginia, who seem for them, while they lounge around home, or look listlessly on.

Sam. Houston.

It has been so long since any tidings have reached us from "Old Jacinto" that a message from him seems quite refresh ing.
The Richmond Enquirer publishes a

letter from Gen. Houston, dated Sept. 18, published certain letters, dated in Camp in which he defines his position as in fa-

mand. These pretend to narrate my conduct in this campaign, particularly in the apocrypa. For instance, he speaks of late action on the Gauley and retreat at 70,000 men and corresponding means to Meadow Bluff. Their statement are casustain him in Texas by adhering to the lumniatory falsehoods, having no shadow of truth for their foundation; but their inthinks if Mr. Lincoln had been wise he tention, and not less their maliguity, is would have promptly evacuated Sumpter too obvious to permit me to believe that and Pickens, recalled all troops from Texas, they can be injurious ether to my own and suffered judgment by default in favor reputation or that of the army which I of rebellion. He is particularly careful to then commanded." He commits his rep- make a fling at Gen. Scott, as an adviser who would disgrace Mr. Lincoln's administration. Gov. Houston then recites the number of his sons and penhews who are in the Confederate service; and concludes bunals, and punished according to the laws by saying that there was a powerful Union sectiment in Texas; but that those times are gone: and says-"If there is any Union sentiment in Texas now, I am not ap prised of it." We would presume that the Union men of Texas would not make any lengthened pilgrimage to apprise Sam. Houston of his sentiments .- State Jour-

> Iowa and the War .-- Missouri Secessionists.

An Iowa correspondent of a New York

paper says: So large a proportion of the population of the Western States are engaged in agricultural pursuits that the demand upon them is felt far more severely than in the Eastern and manufacturing States, where the loose population is so much greater, and yet every State has responded with al-

ments of infantry and two of cavalry.actually in the service of the Government sixteen regiments. This does not include the independent regiments forming, or the number of men in Missouri and along the border, who are under arms for the protection of the Union men in Northern Misnot exhibited any improvement, and that souri and Southern Iowa. There are perhaps from 2,000 to 4,000 men performing service of that character. I think that without doubt, by the first of the coming month, Iowa will have a force of 20,000 men in the field under arms ready to perpetuate our free institutions, or perish with

> them. Some trouble is felt along our Southern border owing to the inroads and depredations of Secessionists in Missouri. souri rebels are the meanest of the mean. They are destitute of honor and without courage. Their principal exploits consist in burning railroad bridges, firing into passenger trains, and stealing cattle and horses from defenceless families. Robbery, plunder, and incendiarism is their only employment. Such a thing as a fair fight or an honorable battle, is beyond their conception. That they should be dealt with rig orously and severely no one familiar with their character questions.

Mew Advertisements.

DENTISTRY J. E. ATKINSON

In Millersburg Again,

BEADY, WILLING AND WAITING to per-

Office over Mulvane's Emporis October 24, 1851—nl0tf WATCHES

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR N. P. McCormick. COME AND SEE and be convinced what a nice Watch
you can get for \$15 to \$29 only.

WARRANTED FOR TIME. Come and see my fine atock of

SETH THOMAS 8 DAY CLOCKS, For \$8.50 only.

Thirty Hour Seth Thomas Clocks \$6. Calendar Levers Jewelled.

SIX DOLLARS. Thirty Hour Alarm \$4,50, Eight Day Church or Office Clocks, \$6.

Jewelry, Jewelry. I have on hand an excellent article of Jewelry of all styles. Also SPECTACLES, warranted to suit all ages and sights.

N.P. McCORMICK.

Next door to S. R. Weirich's Hardware Store.

Oct. 24, 1801.

WILL receive at my office all good current Ohio Pa-lper Money, State Bank of Indiana, Gold and Silver also United States Treasury notes, payable on demand in payment for taxes.

THOS. B. RAIFF, Oct. 24, 1861.

Tress. H. Co., O

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

To the Public.

pan.

The Tresury Notes issued upon such certificates by the Treasury will be sent to the subscribers by mail, or or such other mode as may be indicated by them when they transmit their original certificates. The duplicate certificates may be retained by them for their own security.

R. K. ENOS.



ATTACHMENT.

James Liggett, Plaintid,
against
George England and
Thomas Sharpnack,
Defendants
Ohio, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1831, said
justice issued an order of attachment in the above action
for the sum of once hundred and thirty dellars, and
probable costs twenty-five dellars.

JAMES LIGGETT.

New Tailor Shop.

M ESSRS. HENDERSON & JACOBS re M pectfully inform those wanting clothes made that they have taken the room immediatev over Mulvane's Store, where they are

Prepared to give Fits at all times and at reasonable prices. Their long experience in the business enables them to guarantee satisfaction. Fashion Plates regularly received.

HENDERSON & JACOBS.

EXAMINATION

COUNTY TREASURY.

To the Auditor, Probate Judge, and Treasurer of Holmes County, Ohio. Holmes County, Ohio.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court of said county, to examine into and report the condition of the Treasury of said county, did. on the 24th day of September A. D. 1861, make a full examination of the books, vouchers, papers and moneys in the Treasurer's office and found the condition of said Treasury to be as follows:

Total amount in Treasurer's hands for all purposes at semi-annual settlement, on the first day of

settlement, on the first day of September, 1861. CREDITS. 95846 31 1

Amount of money now in Treasurers hands \$4958 24 1 County orders redeemed

and now in Treasur-er's hands, Amout Bridge orders re-

deemed and now in
Treasurer's hands
From the above statement it will be seen that
there was on the 24th day of September 186t, in
the Treasurer's office the full amount of money
belonging to said Holmes county.

JAMES A. ESTILL, Exam'r.

Millersburg, Oct 3d, 1861—7w3

WELLS' EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER

-AND-United States Form Book.

United States Form Book,

Being a complete guide in all matters of law and business negotiations, for every State in the Union; containing legil forms of deeds, mortgages, leases, affidavits, depositions, bonds, orders, contracts, powers of attorney, agreements, awarné, declarations, states of deumni, demands letter of credit, arbitration bonds, parmership articles, releases, administrators and executors' deeds and instructions, orders, wills, codicits, apprenticeship indentures, submissions, land jointures, temants' and landlords agreements, receipts, compositions with creditors, oaths satisfaction of mortgages.

ALSO, containing pre-emption laws, patent laws, with full instructions to inventors; marriage and divorce, custom-house regulations, forms and tariff of duties, liabilities of common carriers, law of partnership, minors, dower, naturalization, &c., with full and complete instructions for proceeding, without Legal assistance, in suits and business transactions of every description.

ALSO containing territorial lays concerning property wampt from execution, lies that law (initiation) and contract, pediers' licence to sell goods, legal rates of interest, qualifications of voters &c., &c.

ALSO, Constitution of the United States—Scale of every State in the Union, gold and silver coin tables, &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE at the BOOK STORE.

Dissolution.

THE partnerskip heretofore existing between Lewis Everly, James M Eckle and D Q Liggett, known as the firm of Everly, Eckle & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, by D Q Liggett retiring from the firm. The business will be continued as heretofore by the remaining partners, under the firm of Everly & Eckle, who are authorized to settle the indebtedness of firm of Everly, Eckle & Co., All knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Everly, Eckle & Co., will pay the same to Everly & Eckle, who are authorized to receive it.

Nashville, Aug. 18th, 1861.